FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 061 *30 March 1982*

ARGENTINA

Further Reportage on South Georgia Islands Issue B 1
UK Statement B 1
UK Denies Reinforcements B 1
Submarines Not Ordered B 1
Naval Presence To Continue B 1
HERALD Comments [29 Mar] B 2
Press Agency Reporter Held by Plainclothesmen B 2

BOLIVIA

Strikes, Clashes Reportedly Paralyze Country C 1
COB Decrees Strike C 1
Detentions Confirmed C 1
Government Appeals to People C 2
Strike Declared Illegal C 3
Country Paralyzed C 3
U.S. Envoy Visits Torrelio C 3
Communications Cut C 4
Arrests Denounced C 4
USSR Wishes To Increase Aid to Mining Sector C 4
[PRESENCIA 7 Mar]

COLOMBIA

Foreign Minister Praises Salvadoran Elections F 1
Salvadoran Embassy Bombed, Guerrilla Killed F 1
M-19 Takes Credit F 1

PERU

President Takes Action Against Subversion J 1
Soviet, Cuban Diplomats Threatened With Death J 1
Foreign Minister Comments on PLO Office J 2
[EL COMERCIO 17 Mar]
Workers Seize Mine, Supply Dynamite to Terrorists J 2
[EXPRESO 17 Mar]
Catholic Church Denies Clergy Prompted Clash J 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Vote Count Continues; Christian Democrats Lead P 1
30 March Tally P 1
Junta President Duarte Interviewed on Elections P 1

ARENA, Coalition Plan Civilian-Military Regime P 3
Argentine Observer Praises 28 March Elections P 4
OAS Observers Impressed by Election Process P 5
Disturbances, Bombs Reported in San Salvador P 6
Military Patrol Kills 8 Guerrillas in Clash P 6
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 27 Mar]
Important FPL Documents Found on Dead Extremist P 7
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 27 Mar]
Managua Says People's War Will Continue P 7
FMLN Attacks Reported P 7
Havana Reports on Election Day Actions P 8
Radio Venceremos Reports Actions on 28 March P 8

GUATEMALA

Military Government Makes Cabinet Appointments P 9
Junta Issues Law Decree Annulling Elections P 10
Guevara Reportedly 'In Good Health, at Home' P 10
Former Minister, Others Jailed by Junta P 11
Murders Reportedly on Wane Following Coup P 11
Existence of Concentration Camp Reported P 11
Six Countries Recognize New Military Government P 12
Guerrilla EGP Labels Recent Coup 'Farce, Trick' P 12

HONDURAS

Foreign Minister Views Area Peace Proposal P 12
Radio Comments on Nicaragua's Arms Buildup P 13

NICARAGUA

Kirkpatrick UN Speech Termed Arrogant, Aggressive P 15
BARRICADA Calls Salvadoran Elections 'Squalid' P 15
Salvadoran Rightwing Group Death List Revealed P 16
[BARRICADA 20 Mar]
Counterrevolutionary Band Broken up in Zelaya P 17
Borge Discusses Theory of Just, Unjust Wars P 18
Opposition Proposes 3-Point Formula for Peace P 19

SURINAME

Decree Issued Lifting State of Martial Law U 1
[NRC HANDELSBLAD 24 Mar]
Bouterse on Martial Law [DE VOLKSKRANT 19 Mar] U 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

CUBA

U.S.-Managed Coup Expected Next in El Salvador V 1

MEXICO

Lopez Portillo: Salvadoran Elections 'Beautiful' V 1

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOUTH GEORGIA ISLANDS ISSUE

UK Statement

PY290203 Paris AFP in Spanish 0131 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] London, 28 Mar (AFP) -- The British Defense Ministry today denied Argentine official reports that a second British warship carrying troops is currently heading toward the South Georgia Islands, in the southern Atlantic. According to the spokesman for the Defense Ministry, only the HMS Endurance polar patrol ship is sailing in the Malvinas Islands area. It was reported here that Argentine official reports stated that it was the British Discoe ship which was carrying the troops. According to the British spokesman, the Royal Navy has no ship called Discoe.

UK Denies Reinforcements

PA291133 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0951 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] London, 29 Mar (EFE) -- The British Defense Ministry today denied reports that reinforcements would be sent to the Falkland Islands. According to these reports, 42 British Marines are going to Port Stanley, the capital of the Falkland Islands, to reinforce the British military contingent stationed on the islands because of an increase in tension in the conflict between the United Kingdom and Argentina. The British defense secretary refuted these reports, noting that the 42 marines going to these islands are the annual replacement for an equal number of sailors who are stationed at the British naval base in the Falkland Islands.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said that "there is nothing sinister in this, it is only a coincidence. This happens every 11 or 12 months when we relieve personnel at the end of March or early in April. Apparently the marines in question are already in Uruguay, where they arrived by air and will board the "John Biscoe," a reconnaissance ship, to complete the trip to Port Stanley. The spokesman added that under normal circumstances the sailors would have made the last leg of their trip aboard the "Endurance," an ice-breaker. This was not possible, he noted, because the "Endurance," with a crew of 12 men, is anchored near the South Georgias, a territory under the Falkland Islands, after a group of Argentines hired to pick up scrap from an old whaling base placed an Argentine flag there. The report on possible shipment of reinforcements to the islands appeared as a result of reports that five Argentine warships had been sent to the area.

Submarines Not Ordered

PY292205 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Mendoza -- (Carlos Maria Sala), commander of the naval submarine base, has stated that navy units are preparing for maneuvers according to the outlined schedule, and that he has not yet received any orders to send submarines to the South Georgia Islands.

Naval Presence to Continue

PY292042 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1704 GMT 29 Mar 82

[By Santiago Gonzalez]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 29 Mar (LATIN-REUTER) -- Argentina is awaiting today the reply from London to the note handed yesterday to the British ambassador in this capital, stating Argentina's position on the territorial conflict with Great Britain. According to the morning paper LA PRENSA, the note handed to British Ambassador Anthony Williams reasserted the Argentine decision to guarantee the security of the personnel who disembarked on Saint Peter Island, and to maintain Argentine Navy units in that zone as long as British naval units stay there.

HERALD Comments

PY291744 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 29 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Buenos Aires -- The Argentine Navy has dispatched five ships to the south Atlantic amidst a deepening territorial dispute with Britain over a group of remote islands, official sources said yesterday.

Two corvettes will support an Atlantic patrol vessel already standing by off the British outpost of South Georgia while two destroyers and a submarine sailed from Mar del Plata "in readiness for operations in the south Atlantic," the sources said. All naval leave was cancelled, they added.

The present row is part of a 150-year-old dispute between Argentina and Britain over the Malvinas (Falkland) and South Georgia, 1,200 km further east. Argentina claims the islands which were occupied by Britain in 1833.

Britain was angered 10 days ago when a group of Argentine scrap merchants landed on South Georgia to dismantle a disused whaling station. It said they did not request permission to land from the proper authorities.

It ordered the ice patrol ship Endurance, carrying 12 armed marines, to South Georgia and Argentina responded by sending its patrol vessel Bahia Paraiso to protect the scrap merchants.

The sources said Bahia Paraiso, with 200 marines aboard, had sighted Endurance, which is armed with two lightweight Befors guns, off mountainous South Georgia.

In London yesterday, the British Defence Ministry said a scientific research vessel, the Port Stanley -- registered John Discoe, used by the British Atlantic survey, was heading from Montevideo for the Malvinas Islands carrying a party of marines to replace the garrison of 40 men.

Britain's ambassador to Argentina, Anthony Williams, met Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez yesterday for 40 minutes of talks on which both sides refused to comment.

PRESS AGENCY REPORTER HELD BY PLAINCLOTHESMEN

PY291732 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1505 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Mar (NA) -- In a spectacular operation, persons dressed in civilian clothes today detained a reporter of the agency NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS [NA] who was covering the report on workers laid off by Ford motors Argentina, and took him without explaining the reasons or reporting on the place where he is being held.

Odilon Quizama Gomez, an NA reporter assigned to General Pacheco to cover the report on the layoff of Ford workers, was talking to some of them when all at once they begin to chant slogans against the government, such as "down with military dictatorship."

When Quizama left the place and was heading back to the federal capital on the Pan American Highway, a gray Ford Falcon car forced the car in which he was traveling with another NA reporter to stop, while two other cars -- a yellow Fairlane with black vinyl top and a second Ford Falcon -- arrived in support of the f:st.

Approximately seven or eight persons dressed in civilian clothes -- one in sports clothes -- got out of the cars and addressed the reporter, asking him for his documents, but the other reporter was not asked.

Once Quizama identified himself, he was forced to get inside one of the Ford Falcons and was taken under detention, while the other reporter and the driver were warned to leave.

STRIKES, CLASHES REPORTEDLY PARALYZE COUNTRY

COB Decrees Strike

PY290016 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2035 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Excerpts] La Paz, 27 Mar (TELAM) -- The outlawed Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) has decreed a general 48-hour strike to be observed next Monday and Tuesday to protest the brutal and bloody repression against Cochabamba workers. Meanwhile, the government has confined to quarters troops from the three largest cities in order to prevent political agitation, blaming workers-staged riots on extremist agents who are seeking to create a negative political atmosphere.

The tension between the various labor sectors, which condemn the economic measures enacted in February, and the government yesterday reached its most critical point when -- after a week of strikes staged all over the country -- 5 workers died and 11 others were wounded in Cochabamba during a clash with security forces.

The extension of curfew hours, decreed in Cochabamba after the riots, does not allow groups of more than three people to either walk or drive around town from 2000 to 0600. It also bans demonstrations, carrying arms and engaging in political advertisement. Offenders are detained by security forces. Under these conditions a tense calm settled on Cochabamba today while 7th Army Division forces patrolled the streets.

An underground plenum held by COB leaders has decided to call a general 48-hour strike for next Monday and Tuesday to protest the economic measures and the bloody repression staged against Cochabamba workers.

Only two of the dead demonstrators were identified. They are Eloy Guarachi and Damaso Alvarez, Cochabamba cement factory workers. The Interior Ministry today confirmed those deaths, asserting that the Cochabamba events reveal the existence of a preplanned agitation and subversion campaign.

Meanwhile, relatives told the news media today that labor leaders were detained. The detentions were reportedly ordered by the Interior Ministry, which has announced that a communique will be issued tonight in order to prevent distortions. According to unofficial reports, the following persons may have been detained: Victor Choque, Ricardo Aliaga, Juan Huance, Jorge Cueto, Waldo Gutierrez, Sergio Mollinedo Perez, Elvin Mollinedo Perez and Rolando Enrique Rojas.

The Department of Supervision of the Bolivian Central Bank today announced that the national banking system will reopen its doors on Wednesday 31 March, after remaining closed on Monday and Tuesday for the preparation of the balance sheet. The balance should have been prepared last Thursday and Friday, but it had to be delayed because of a 48-hour strike. It is believed that bank employees will join the strike decreed by the COB.

Despite it being Saturday, the ministers analyzed the country's economic situation in the hopes of solving problems so that work could be resumed next Monday.

Miners from the Huanuni, Siglo XX and Machacamarca districts have announced that this afternoon they will stage a peaceful protext demonstration which is to be joined by housewives.

Detentions Confirmed

PY290200 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1840 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Excerpts] La Paz, 28 Mar (TELAM) -- After a week marked by strikes and bloody clashes, the Bolivian military government was today surprised by the demand -- made by the powerful mining labor sector -- that President Torrelio Villa resign and by the announcement that a general 48-hour strike will be observed all over the country starting tomorrow. The miners from the Huanuni District, one of Bolivia's main labor centers located 240 km east of La Paz, today demanded that Gen Celso Torrelio Villa hand over the presidency to the Supreme Court tomorrow.

This decision was made after a general assembly held yesterday, when a document was issued charging the government with enacting the economic measures last 5 February, including a 76 percent devaluation and the floating dollar rate system on the parallel exchange market, for the benefit of foreign interests to the detriment of the country and of the overwhelming majority of the people. The assembly ended with a demonstration during which dynamite explosions were heard.

The government has confirmed the detention of 21 persons charged with political agitation and subversion aimed at destabilizing it and has reported that 5 detainees were released today because their participation in subversive actions was not confirmed.

Interior Minister Col Romulo Mercado has said that the other detainees are giving depositions and that they will be released if found to be innocent. Mercado has thus confirmed reports by student and labor organizations that security forces yesterday raided various houses and detained many workers in the wake of Friday's events in Cochabamba, a city located 600 km from La Paz, where 5 workers were killed and 11 others wounded during a demonstration staged by thousands of workers.

Meanwhile, Information Minister Juan Carlos Duran said once again that the government will repress demonstrations because they are believed to be politically motivated. For his part, the labor minister recalled that resolutions banning strikes are in force. The Bolivian Miners Federation (the mining sector accounts for 70 percent of the national economy) and the Press Workers Federation have announced that they will join the general 48-hour strike.

The Bolivian Episcopal Conference today stated in a communique that the Cochambamba events are an alarm signal and a warning for all men of good will, for the authorities and for the people. It also called upon all Christians and all Bolivians to avoid spreading violence.

In the communique, Msgr Luis Rodriguez Pardo, the chairman of the Permanent Episcopal Council, made an imploring appeal to workers and government in the name of Jesus that they reach a mutual understanding, even at the expense of many sacrifices, to save the fatherland.

Government Appeals to People

PY291413 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] In view of the strike decreed by the proscribed Bolivian Labor Confederation (COB), acting Information Minister Juan Carlos Duran called on the Bolivian people to report to work. Minister Duran stated that Bolivia needs the labor of its inhabitants and deplored the attitude of that illegal organization which has ordered a 48-hour strike as of today.

At the same time he stated that the government guarantees the normal development of labor activities and a climate of peace and tranquillity. Duran said that the government of the armed forces, presided over by Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, will not allow any type of action aimed at altering public order and stated that those acts will be punished according to the law.

The minister stated that the government has taken the necessary measures to squash extremist outbreaks such as those in Cochabamba which put the Bolivian people in mourning.

Duran said he is convinced that the extremists will not stop their actions until they are able to spread violence throughout the republic. The minister stated that all state organizations have been declared in a state of emergency in order to safeguard domestic security and peace. On the other hand he denied rumors of alleged arrests in La Paz, the seat of government, stating that it is not true.

Strike Declared Illegal

PY291900 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The Labor Development Ministry had declared the strike decreed by the clandestine Bolivian Labor Confederation -- COB -- illegal. In referring to this issue, Labor Ministry Under Secretary (Jorge Pedrazza) stated that the government will not accept pressures of that nature, much less from spurious labor organizations.

Country Paralyzed

PY292210 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1508 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] La Paz, 29 Mar (TELAM) -- The strike called by the outlawed Bolivian Labor Confederation (COB) protesting the recent economic measures that have been implemented by Gen Celso Torrelio Villa's administration, is being carried out in Bolivia today. This has brought about an almost complete paralysis of activities in the country. With the exception of the public administration sector, practically all the productive sectors are carrying out the decision made at an underground COB plenum last Friday. The strike is also being carried out by the drivers of the mass transport sector, who began suspending their services following an attempt to work normally. Similarly, a small rally of secondary school students was rapidly broken up by the La Paz police. The youths were marching along the 16 de Julio Avenue, which is the main avenue in La Paz, when the police broke up the rally with teargas. Traffic in downtown La Paz is meager and it is limited exclusively to private cars.

The only workers who went to work today were the public employees, who had been warned by the Labor Ministry that their absence would be computed as leave without pay. As for the mineworkers, it has been learned from reliable sources that they are also observing the strike called by the COB. Last weekend, the Huanuni mineworkers requested that Gen Celso Torrelio Villa resign. Moreover, some reports from the interior of the country indicate that the strike called by the COB is being carried out in the main cities, including Santa Cruz and Cochabamba.

U.S. Envoy Visits Torrelio

PY292227 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2144 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Excerpts] La Paz, 29 Mar (TELAM) -- While this capital is paralyzed by the strike ordered by the Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] until tomorrow, U.S. Ambassador to Bolivia Edwin Corr met with Gen Celso Torrelio Villa. After that meeting, the ambassador revealed that the Reagan administration will continue to back the government of President Villa as long as it maintains its current policy of respect for human rights, fighting drug traffic, and for returning to democratic rule. U.S. Ambassador Edwin Corr visited with President Celso Torrelio Villa at the government palace on the very day the strike began.

Concerning the strike, La Paz was one of the focal points where it was observed most strictly. In Santa Cruz businesses, schools and public administration functioned, but not the banks or construction firms.

It should be noted that, by government order, the banking firms must work behind closed doors until this Thursday in order to adapt their administrative mechanisms to the new norms dictated by the Central Bank.

Communications Cut

PY300128 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2304 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] La Paz, 29 Mar (LATIN-REUTER) -- Bolivia was cut off from all communication with the outside world for almost 5 hours due to a strike by workers of the National Telecommunications Enterprise [ENTEL]. Only negotiations by correspondents of the international press succeeded in having the union leaders at ENTEL reestablish international communications for the international press agencies. Meanwhile, La Paz was isolated from the rest of the country as telephone and telegraph services have been suspended since this morning.

Arrests Denounced

PY291350 Paris AFP in Spanish 1541 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] La Paz, 28 Mar (AFP) -- According to information published today by the national media, the Bolivian Human Rights Permanent Assembly denounced the arrest of more than 100 politicians and union leaders during the past few hours. The Interior Ministry, on its part, stated that only 21 persons were arrested. Five have already been released after it was proven that they were not involved in subversive activities.

The grassroot committee of the said factory has reported that workers Benito Cornejo, Victor Choque, Humberto Pabon and Juan Huarina are under arrest.

The rural teachers have also stated that four of its members were arrested by members of the state security organizations.

USSR WISHES TO INCREASE AID TO MINING SECTOR

PY291513 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 7 Mar 82 p 10

[Text] Yesterday Soviet Ambassador Sergey Kovalev announced his country's desire to increase cooperation with the developing Bolivian mining and metal industry by providing advanced technology. Sergey Kovalev visited the president of the republic and at the end of the meeting stated that the Soviet Union is willing to transfer the "most modern technology" which, as in the case of the La Palca volatilization plant, will allow the increase of production and recovery of the Bolivian mining sector. In explaining the high percentage of minerals recovered through the volatilization process installed in the La Palca plant the ambassador stated "We will supply the most modern technology, technology which is not available in any other part of the world."

Kovalev stated that there are no more technical problems in the volatilization plant which will soon be handed over to the Bolivian Government. The La Palca plant faced some contamination problems during the last phase to make the volatilization process operational. Before this a fire broke out in the main furnace of the plant. The Soviet ambassador stated that, based on the experience of the La Palca plant, his country wishes to continue cooperating with the developing Bolivian mining industry.

At present the Soviet enterprise Machinoexport is studying the possibility of installing a second tin volatilization plant in Machacamarca, Oruro Department. In addition to the aforementioned, the Soviet Union has aided the mining sector through the supply of equipment and machinery. Sergey Kovalev pointed out that during his meeting with the president they also discussed the possibility of increasing Soviet aid in the science and cultural sectors. The ambassador stated "in any case the aid will be through the transfer of modern technology, that is, another means of economic aid." He ended by stating that the meeting served to strengthen the good relationship between the two countries.

FOREIGN MINISTER PRAISES SALVADORAN ELECTIONS

PA300255 Paris AFP in Spanish 1204 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Bogota, 29 Mar (AFP) -- Colombia today praised what it described as the "victory of democracy" in Sunday's elections in El Salvador.

Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds said that "the heavy and even impressive voter turnout in El Salvador shows that the people have chosen the path of democracy instead of the turbulent and dangerous path of the guerrillas and the bullets."

"This is great news for Latin American democracy," the Colombian foreign minister said, adding that he is waiting for the reports of the four Colombian observers who attended the Salvadoran elections in order to issue a more specific statement.

"The Salvadoran people have shown that they prefer peace to war. I do not think there can be a more explicit demonstration that El Salvador has chosen the path of law and legality over violence," Lemos Simmonds said.

Lemos Simmonds praised the Salvadorans' courage in going to the polls amid the attacks and the bullets. He also emphasized the fact that the long-suffering "Salvadorans accepted the invitation of President Jose Napoleon Duarte's government to vote for peace and condemn war."

SALVADORAN EMBASSY BOMBED, GUERRILLA KILLED

PA272014 Paris AFP in Spanish 1358 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Bogota, 27 Mar (AFP) -- According to the police, an unidentified guerrilla woman belonging to the 19 April Movement (M-19) was killed today when she was hit by splinters from a bomb she placed and exploded at the Salvadoran Embassy, located in northern Bogota. The bomb was placed by the young guerrilla woman at 0630 (1100 GMT) but it exploded as she was still involved in its placement.

Another M-19 guerrilla was also hit by the splinters and was seriously injured.

The police authorities estimated the damage to the embassy at $8,196.00.

Secret agents are now undertaking an operation in Bogota, because it is presumed that other guerrillas were involved in the attack on the Salvadoran Embassy.

The reasons that prompted the M-19 to place a bomb at the diplomatic mission are unknown, but they are undoubtedly related to the crisis affecting that Central American country, which has been plunged into an unprecedented wave of violence.

M-19 Takes Credit

PA280131 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2219 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Bogota, 27 Mar (EFE) -- The Colombian 19 April Movement (M-19) today took credit for the bombing of the Salvadoran Embassy in Bogota. In an anonymous telephone call to the EFE office the subversive group said, "We are protesting tomorrow's electoral farce in El Salvador." Two bombs which exploded at the embassy caused the death of one guerrilla, who has still not been identified. It also damaged doors and windows.

In a communique left at the main door of the EFE office, the M-19 described its ideas on the Salvadoran elections and accused the United States of having created "a gigantic stage to play out the election farce."

"An effort is being made to impose a deceitful solution which deceives no one. The 28 March elections are not a democratic event. They cannot be that in a country at war, in a country without freedom," said the communique. The M-19 also announced that it backs the French-Mexican delegation which recognizes the "Farabundo Marti Front" as a force representative of the Salvadoran people.

PRESIDENT TAKES ACTION AGAINST SUBVERSION

PY291641 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] In his regular press conference held on Sunday, President Fernando Belaunde revealed that a decision has been made regarding armed forces intervention to fight terrorism in Ayacucho which during the past few days has reached alarming levels.

The first stage of this counteroffensive will include the deployment of battalions of army sappers in unguarded places where the terrorists, in collusion with drug traffickers, have unleashed panic and anxiety. The sappers are soldiers who work in the field with tools. They have respect for the uniform but, instead of weapons, will take tools and construction equipment to support the peasants, Belaunde stated.

He indicated that this is the result of much meditation and that there is the possibility of sending military troops to the provinces which are in state of a emergency due to the presence of insurgents in the zone. The president added that this is the second and final stage of armed forces intervention against terrorism, and that, if necessary, the armed forces will provide greater support at any given moment.

During the past few days, due to the escalation of terrorist activities both in Ayacucho and in the capital, the people have protested that it is time for the armed forces to take action to counteract subversion.

President Belaunde also stated during his regular Sunday press conference, that as top leader of the armed institution, he maintains cordial and permanent contacts with police and armed forces. I recently held a meeting with the commanding generals and with regional commanders of the armed forces, during which we analyzed the latest events in the country, President Belaunde concluded.

SOVIET, CUBAN DIPLOMATS THREATENED WITH DEATH

PA290545 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2109 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Lima, 27 Mar (EFE) -- An ultrarightist organization which calls itself the American Anticommunist Alliance has threatened the representatives of the USSR and Cuba in Peru with death and has advised them to leave the country.

In a communique sent to the evening paper LA REPUBLICA which the paper published today, the "triple A" gives the diplomats 7 days to leave Peru.

The threatened diplomats are Leonid Kuzmin of the USSR and Cuban Charge d'Affaires Hector Durand. According to the communique, they "will be executed" unless they leave Peru. In the communique the "triple A" claims credit for killing three young students who were at the Ayacucho hospital when a terrorist group attacked the jail in that southern town and freed 247 prisoners. Twelve persons, including two policemen, were killed in that operation. The communique states that the three students were killed, not by the police, as is rumored, but by a "triple A" unit.

Death threats were also made against the directors of the leftist paper DIARIO DE MARKA and the weekly KAUSACHUM, which is Velasquist, a trend named for Gen Juan Velasco, late president of the military government.

"If they do not leave Peru," the communique states, a "triple A" unit "will take care of them and their families." The communique accuses the USSR and Cuba of arming, training and paying Peruvian terrorists. The "triple A" also said that the organization has sentenced the "communist-narco-terrorists" to death and is looking for them to pay them off in their own coin of fire and blood.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON PLO OFFICE

PY292008 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 17 Mar 82 p A4

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella said yesterday that the PLO has no diplomatic office and therefore no diplomatic relations with Peru. He said that the PLO has an information office in Lima which lacks official representation. He added that this office opened in this country during the previous military regime. The foreign minister said that the presence of that organization in Peru cannot tarnish the good commercial relations and technical cooperation we maintain with Israel.

WORKERS SEIZE MINE, SUPPLY DYNAMITE TO TERRORISTS

PY300134 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 17 Mar 82 p 8

[By EXPRESO special correspondent Amancio Felix Flores]

[Text] Ayacucho, 16 Mar -- The narco-terrorists' dynamite arsenal probably comes from the Canarias mines, which since last 28 December have been in the possession of about 400 workers. Activists belonging to the so-called Shining Path have been detected among these personnel, according to what police spokesmen said here this afternoon. They disclosed that at the time of the takeover, more than 2,000 boxes of dynamite, each containing 200 sticks, were in the mines' storerooms. They added that up to now it is not known how much explosive has disappeared. It was also reported that all the leaders of the workers who took over the mines -- which are located an 8-hour drive from Ayacucho via Los Libertadores -- are all members of the Shining Path, who caused the assault in this city 15 days ago.

Upon finding out all these facts, the police forces in the emergency zone immediately put into action a "clearing action" with appropriate precautions. It has been leaked that policemen were moved yesterday by land to the area of the mines with the objective of recovering them from the hands of the assailants, who justified their violent attitude as being a labor activity. This afternoon the chief of the 9th GC [Civil Guard] command of Ayacucho, GC Gen Carlos Delgado Matallana flew to the Canarias mines by helicopter in order to find out first-hand what was going on. A possible confrontation is not discarded between the police and the workers entrenched in the mines when the recapture takes place.

CATHOLIC CHURCH DENIES CLERGY PROMPTED CLASH

PY291958 Paris AFP in Spanish 1716 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Lima, 29 Mar (AFP) -- The Catholic Church today denied the participation of priests or nuns in the bloody incidents which took place in the northeastern part of the country on 21 March when 4 peasants died and 37 persons were injured in an armed clash.

Interior Minister Jose Gagliardi and President Fernando Belaunde have said that these disturbances were encouraged by a priest and two nuns, an accusation which was later denied by Cardinal Juan Landazuri.

On 21 March a clash took place between the police and peasants who blocked the highways in demand of an increase in the price of corn which resulted in the aforementioned bloody incident during which 22 policement were also injured.

The Moyobamba Diocese, where the incidents took place, today said that the clergymen only encouraged a dialogue between the parties and that they did not sound the bells just before the clash as reported by officials. The diocese said: We believe that the priest and nuns fulfilled a duty in the name of the church with their presence and concern.

EL SALVADOR

VOTE COUNT CONTINUES; CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS LEAD

30 March Tally

PA300316 [Editorial Report] San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish at 0258 on 30 March broadcasts the following election results as of 0100 GMT:

Votes counted	505,325
Valid	445,626
Null	40,565
Abstentions	16,631
Contested	2,503

The station broadcasts the following departmental totals:

San Salvador:	151,827
Santa Ana	78,897
San Miguel	6,104
La Libertad	50,370
Usulutan	20,230
Sonsonate	20,604
La Union	18,577
La Paz	18,280
Chalatenango	no results
Cuscatlan	45,229
Ahuachapan	8,193
Morazan	9,446
San Vicente	17,869
Cabanas	no results

Further the station airs these totals by party:

ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance]	128,090
AD [Democratic Action]	41,947
PCN [National Conciliation Party]	70,972
PDC [Christian Democratic Party]	184,020
POP [Popular Orientation Party]	5,252
PPS [Salvadoran Popular Party]	15,345

JUNTA PRESIDENT DUARTE INTERVIEWED ON ELECTIONS

PA291908 Tegucigalpa Voz De Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Station interview with Salvadoran Government junta President Jose Napoleon Duarte in San Salvador on 28 March -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Begin recording] [Question] Could we term the elections in El Salvador a success, in view of the reports that there were places where the guerrillas kept the people from going to the polls?

[Answer] It is true that they tried to prevent the people from going; they even attacked some sectors in the capital, San Salvador. But the people went to the polls anyway, in a massive turnout. There was one very interesting incident: There were some 10,000 to 15,000 persons waiting in line to vote at a school. A bomb exploded some 50 meters away and the terrorists began firing in an effort to make the people flee. The people threw themselves on the floor and waited until the security corps arrived to give them protection, and then got into line again to vote. This is the expression of the Salvadoran people's will. This is what the Salvadoran people have wanted to express, that they do not want any more violence. They want justice.

That is why the terrorists are receiving a categorical reply at this very moment. This reply is that the people are tired of so much killing and death and that they want peace.

[Question] Engineer Duarte: There are two questions that we are very interested in asking. The U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, Deane R. Hinton, said that the possibility of a political agreement between the rebels and the winners of these elections should be left up to the new government that is elected today, 28 March, and that he does not see any reason why some people are saying that we should give power to the 1,000 terrorist gangsters, who have not done anything. Do you share this opinion?

[Answer] In the first place, I cannot share this opinion because I do not know if this statement is true or not. At any rate, if what you say is true, it would appear that Mr Hinton is in charge here and that he is the one who makes the decisions. This is not so. The decisions here in El Salvador are made by the Salvadoran Government.

I imagine that he has expressed his opinion from the U.S. Government's viewpoint; but from the Salvadoran Government and people's viewpoint, we Salvadorans are the ones who make our decisions.

[Question] Well, Mr Hinton made these statements to UPI. The UPI agency contacted him directly from New York City in regard to matters that had already been addressed by the U.S. television networks, mainly ABC. But there is another important question, Mr Duarte: We have learned that one of the candidates in the elections, Mr Roberto d'Aubuisson, said that he was going to rid the country of the terrorists and that junta President Jose Napoleon Duarte would be tried for treason. We do not know what Mr d'Aubuisson is referring to when he speaks of treason, but what do you have to say to his remarks?

[Answer] He added one more thing: He said that he was going to hang me from the light posts. But obviously I am going to stay in the country, I am going to stay in El Salvador, because I have to answer to my people. And my people are going to answer that question today with their votes; they are going to show that El Salvador has been managed with patriotic feelings and that we are truly working for the good of our fatherland.

Now, if in any way and at any moment I have to leave the post that I now occupy, I will still remain in the country. And if I have to be judged because of anything, then I will go to the courts to stand trial. This is what one has to do to show one's responsibility to one's people. And the people are aware of this. This is all I can say in this regard.

[Question] Engineer: As our people say, you have been attacked from two flanks. You have been attacked by the extreme right and by the extreme left, and, as they say, when faced with two bulls no picador is brave. But on this subject, taking into account that the ultraleft has said that today's election in El Salvador is merely a farce sponsored by the U.S. Government and the CIA, what can you tell the peoples of Central America?

[Answer] I am going to use the same metaphor you used: When faced with two bulls, no picador is brave. But you have forgotten one thing: if you put a yoke over two oxen, you can force them to walk by pushing the cart. What we have done is to establish democratic bases, so that our people's cart can be pushed by all Salvadorans, directing our country toward democracy and freedom.

Now, what has the extreme left had to say in this respect? Well, I believe you heard it: Radio Havana said that the Salvadoran people had not gone out to vote and that the streets of San Salvador were deserted. However, I don't believe that there is a single Salvadoran here who does not know that millions of Salvadorans come out into the streets to vote. Thus, though they tell lies over and over again, I believe that the peoples of Central America and the world are soon going to tire of hearing so many lies.

[Question] Engineer: It has been said that you have international commitments, particularly with the Christian Democrats, and that you would yield to certain agreements to come to an understanding with the guerrillas. What can you tell us, for example, about the viewpoint of Jose Lopez Portillo and about what has been expressed by Secretary of State Haig?

[Answer] Well, you have presented me with a number of things that I cannot answer all at once. In the first place, I am a Christian Democrat and the whole world knows it, so I don't think that there is any need to comment any further about this. Then, what plans or commitments do I have with the Christian Democrats that compel me to do anything? None at all. What we Christian Democrats have is unity on the principles of our doctrine. We believe in basic democratic principles for use as a political instrument and we believe in the principles of social Christian doctrine as a basis for social matters. The combination of these two things is what formed the Christian Democratic doctrine.

We have this unity, but we do not have a program; much less do we obey guidelines from abroad that differ from those of our own countries. I dedicate myself only to my country, to El Salvador, and because of this I work only to serve my country.

[Question] Engineer Duarte: We already know your performance, your behavior as president of the junta. You are practically about to end your mission. If you or the Christian Democratic Party were to achieve victory in today's elections -- for it has been said that you would be appointed provisional president -- would you continue with the same government platform drawn up by the military junta?

[Answer] Well, this document, signed on 9 January 1980, includes an entire program to lead the country to justice and freedom. Therefore, we are going to make enormous efforts to achieve this. We are in the middle of the road, but the road continues onward and we are going to achieve this.

ARENA, COALITION PLAN CIVILIAN-MILITARY REGIME

PA300129 Paris AFP in Spanish 0113 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Mar (AFP) -- A new government, composed of "one civilian and two military officers, which reportedly already has Washington's approval," will be established in El Salvador, Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, leader of the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) announced tonight.

ARENA, transformed into the second most important party in the country after Sunday's election, will head up an opposition coalition composed of the five parties, which together are larger by a wide margin than Christian Democracy. Tomorrow this opposition union will release a document announcing its intention to form "a government of popular unity," according to ARENA leader Jose Antonio Rodriguez Porth.

This opposition unity will issue a document tomorrow announcing its intention to create "a government of popular unity," ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] leader Jost Antonio Rodriguez Porth announced.

The four-point document includes an interpretation of Sunday's election results and the announcement of this new government, which would cause the Christian Democrats [PDC] to become the opposition.

According to the official tallies reported thus far, with 40 percent of the votes counted, the PDC would be in a minority if ARENA (28 percent) allies itself with the National Conciliation Party (16 percent), Democratic Action (8 percent), Salvadoran Popular Party (3 percent) and the Popular Orientation Party (1 percent).

Rodriguez Porth insisted, nonetheless, that this government would not exclude the Christian Democrats, which ARENA would be willing to accept in the coalition.

D'Aubuisson, for his part, announced that today he met with leaders of the Christian Democratic Party, but did not disclose what they discussed. The meeting was held at noon at the home of the U.S. ambassador where top political leaders of the country had lunch today.

A climate of euphoria prevailed this afternoon in ARENA headquarters where D'Aubuisson, accused by his political opponents of being an extreme rightist, was hailed as the future president of the republic by cries of supporters present. A fireworks display and a mariachi band playing the national anthem conveyed an atmosphere of victory.

Opposed to this, it was impossible to find any Christian Democratic leader in that party's headquarters where there was not even a secretary to answer calls.

ARGENTINE OBSERVER PRAISES 28 MARCH ELECTIONS

PY291211 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0220 GMT 29 Mar 82

[By Jorge Marandino]

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Mar -- What I lived through today was one of the most emotional experiences in my life because I noted the anxiety, the faith and the desire of a people to vote. The numbers of people who came to the ballot boxes surpassed all predictions, both that of the officials and of us foreign inspectors, because we saw thousands of people facing all kinds of difficulties, from the inclement sun to guerrilla threats.

The Salvadoran people formed long lines and waited for 5 and 6 hours to reach the place where the votes were cast and I could observe the aged and mothers with small children in their arms suffering the tense waiting periods to reach the ballot boxes. Jorge Bustamante, chairman of the Central Electoral Council, publicly recognized that crowds of people came and that they surpassed by far all predictions.

I want to make clear that Bustamante does not belong to the Christian Democratic Party and that he sincerely congratulated the people of El Salvador for their attitude and courage in coming to the ballot boxes in such numbers.

During the day, I had the opportunity to talk to some people who were getting ready to cast their votes, and they answered that they were voting for the fatherland, for peace. The youth insisted that they were coming to vote because they wanted a better future for the future generations.

The guerrillas distributed pamphlets saying: "Vote in the morning and die in the afternoon," and many people, with the pamphlets in their hands, reaffirmed their desire to vote, even in the afternoon. This is the experience throughout this extraordinary day which will obviously be an example for all America.

In the afternoon, I toured the Department of La Paz and there I could also confirm similar situations, that is, hundreds of persons making up long lines to reach the ballot boxes. He reaffirmed that in Argentina he has never had a similar experience where the drive, fervor and enthusiasm and sacrifice of the people who want to elect their rulers prevail.

Regarding reported acts of violence, I want to make clear that neither I nor the other foreign observers heard anything of fighting or terrorist attacks. In fact, I am surprised by such reports. I do not deny that some shootings took place near one of the ballot boxes, but we must take into consideration that the situation of one box cannot change the general situation of joy lived by the Salvadoran people.

Regarding the results, I want to say first of all that the call to elections has been a total and absolute victory of the Salvadoran Government. The people voted against the guerrillas.

Regarding partial results of the elections, I want to make clear that my role as inspector does not allow me to make personal evaluations and I must only limit myself to transmit my opinions on the electorel act. In sum, this has been an example of the Salvadoran people who challenged terrorism and voted for peace.

OAS OBSERVERS IMPRESSED BY ELECTION PROCESS

PA300345 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0050 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text of document presented and signed by OAS election observers Antonio Chinilla Sanchez Concha and Donald J. Ruiz in a ceremony at the Presidente Theater on 29 March; read by Jorge Bustamante, president of the Central Elections Council -- live]

[Text] San Salvador, El Salvador, March 29, 1982.

Honorable Jorge Bustamante, CCE president, San Salvador.

Honorable gentleman:

In compliance with the honorable request of your government that the OAS send observers to the process to elect the members of a constituent assembly in El Salvador, we, the undersigned were appointed for this task and came to this country in this manner as such, wish to state the following:

Yesterday, 28 March 1982, we visited Santa Tecla, Santa Ana, Sonsonate and western El Salvador. In each of these communities we could see a massive, patient, enthusiastic, orderly and free casting of ballots, without any trace of repression. The number of voters in each of these communities was great and massive, in some cases lines were 15 blocks long.

In the afternoon we went to Chalatenango by helicopter where we could also see a massive voting, in complete freedom. We did not land in Suchitoto since the pilot did not consider it practical for security reasons, because from the air we could see that the streets were completely deserted.

During the afternoon, we also visited six electoral precincts in various parts of the capital and noted the same order, enthusiasm and freedom of suffrage. In all precincts we asked the voters if any irregularities or incidents had occurred and if they had any complaints. Both the precinct personnel and representatives of the various political parties participating in the election said that no incidents had occurred and that the voting was proceeding according to the law.

Considerations of Political and Economic Nature

El Salvador's return to the democratic system by the decision of its present rulers and by the will of its people can be considered the most feasible alternative for regional socioeconomic and political development in Central America. The democratic system is the base and the essence of our Latin American culture. It is difficult to attain a cultural level of political maturity without a democratic system to order social life according to justice and freedom. The experience of these elections in El Salvador shows that elections are possible even under the most difficult circumstances.

Democracy is confronted by totalitarism and the negation of the possibility for freedom, both individual and collective, because of the excessive concentration of political, military, economic, scientific and cultural power. Sometimes democracy is accused of being clumsy and slow. This deficiency, born of a system of [word indistinct] of the measures taken at various levels of authority, can lead to errors but much less than within a totalitarian system. In all forms of dictatorial totalitarian government, there is not even the possibility of discussing the ideas proposed by the ruler because the sources of opposition thought are systematically watched.

The moral and political responsibilities as well as the international policy of the more powerful and rich democratic countries considerably help the structurally weaker democratic countries which do not have a high level of domestic consumption that can justify mass production or the economic and human resources permitting an efficient administration of the state.

Conclusion

In the observers' opinion, the 28 March 1982 elections to choose a constituent assembly are a great triumph. The Salvadoran people have voted en masse in large cities and small towns. They have voted in an orderly and free manner, expressing their decision to claim their sovereign right to vote. Within the democratic organization of the state, sovereignty resides in the people, and it is here that the last word of decision lies. In voting in this emphatic, categorical and universal manner, the Salvadoran people, have revealed, in the opinion of these observers, that they radically reject all forms of violence, both guerrillas and authoritarian dictatorship. The people have chosen the democratic path in which the sovereign will of the government is a power, if it comes from the people who can express themselves in a rational and just manner through democratic institutions. All of this creates a de jure state respectful of the law and not a regime of force justifying political authority and its right to rule.

DISTURBANCES, BOMBS REPORTED IN SAN SALVADOR

PA292005 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1946 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- Several acts of sabotage disturbances took place today in this capital and its outskirts even before the completion of the final tally of votes of the elections for a 60-member constituent assembly.

Shortly before noon, a bomb exploded in San Salvador's southwestern section, substantially damaging an automobile repair shop. Almost simultaneously another bomb exploded at the headquarters of the National Conciliation Party, shattering several windows and blasting two vehicles.

Heavy firing had taken place earlier on Army Boulevard at the city's eastern gateway. Explosions and gunfire were also heard in the city's downtown sector but the exact places or damage are unknown.

Clashes took place at dawn between the guerrillas and troops in San Salvador's main outskirts, located in the north. No victims have been reported and damage from the disturbances has not been estimated.

MILITARY PATROL KILLS 8 GUERRILLAS IN CLASH

PA280157 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 27 Mar 82 p 46

[Text] A military patrol was able to break a terrorist ambush near the Las Marias de Jocoro canton and 8 terrorists died, the armed forces press committee reported yesterday.

According to the official report, the military patrol, the size of which was not announced, was ambushed in Las Marias de Jocoro canton, on the military road, by approximately 100 armed extremists. The extremists detonated a claymore mine to attack the government forces with a better advantage.

When the armed forces patrol repelled the attack, the eight terrorists died. They carried no identification papers. It has also been reported that wounded subversives were taken away by their companeros who fled along the paths and trails.

IMPORTANT FPL DOCUMENTS FOUND ON DEAD EXTREMIST

PA280202 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 27 Mar 82 pp 4, 43

[Text] The authorities have seized important "People's Liberation Forces, FPL, intelligence" documents from an extremist who died near Chalatenango during a clash. The Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, said yesterday that the dead extremist was one of the chiefs of the subversion. The COPREFA spokesman said that the deduction that the dead man could be a chieftain of the subversives was made with basis on the type of information which the extremist had. This information involved high-level logistic documents, instructions for activities at a high level and so forth. In the military, it is believed that such documents should only be in the hands of persons who command a large number of fighters and groups of commanders.

The COPREFA spokesman said that when the information was confirmed, the authorities reached the conclusion that the dead man could have been very important within the subversive movement, especially within the so-called FPL. Unfortunately, the spokesman said, the dead man had no identification papers. This is usually the case, the spokesman added.

The officer said the armed forces believe the seizure of the documents and the death of a person who apparently was the chief of a terrorist faction is one of the most important achievements of a rapid clean-up operation carried out by military and security forces for 48 hours near San Isidro Labrador, Guarjila and San Jose Las Flores, Chalatenango Department.

MANAGUA SAYS PEOPLE'S WAR WILL CONTINUE

PA291939 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] The people's revolutionary war will continue in El Salvador despite the military-Christian Democratic junta's electoral farce yesterday supported by Ronald Reagan, Salvadoran revolutionaries have asserted after analyzing the advance of the armed struggle in that country.

A lengthy analysis released by the FMLN, and the Revolutionary Democratic Front in San Jose, Costa Rica, defines the Salvadoran elections as an attempt by Jose Napoleon Duarte's regime to legitimize genocide. Duarte's regime seeks to gather the Salvadoran rightwing in a constituent assembly in order to avert the danger of a coup, says the revolutionary document. In the same analysis, the revolutionaries reiterate that yesterday's so-called elections will not solve the war's problems and that only negotiations can guarantee peace in El Salvador.

FMLN Attacks Reported

PA292006 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] A mere 24 hours after the general elections for a constituent assembly were held, the FMLN staged new harassment actions on the outskirts of San Salvador today. The revolutionary activities began in the early morning hours in Mejicanos, on the northern outskirts of the Salvadoran capital, where the shooting went on for over 2 hours. According to unofficial sources, the FMLN attacked the 1st Infantry Brigade, in the San Carlos headquarters, early today.

The judicial authorities also reported today that the number of dead officially reported yesterday totaled 26, not counting those who died in places under some other jurisdiction, such as Apopa, Cuscatancingo and Usulutan. Meanwhile, according to the Central Electoral Council, some of the boards in charge of receiving votes in the interior have not sent their results due to the lack of communications.

HAVANA REPORTS ON ELECTION DAY ACTIONS

PA291712 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] More than 60 dead, more towns occupied by the FMLN forces and a high abstention rate in the electoral farce held by the military-Christian Democrat regime are the results of Sunday's events in El Salvador. Reports from the Salvadoran capital indicate that the majority of deaths occurred in the city of Usulutan, where the army unleashed heavy mortar fire against the neighborhoods occupied by the insurgent forces. Many civilians and at least 15 soldiers were killed in the confrontations.

Elections were not held in Usulutan, along with other towns in the same department. Dispatches mention that the abstention from voting in rural areas in the north and east of the country was noticeable, and that there were many irregularities in Santa Ana, San Miguel and even in the capital.

The revolutionary forces took over important positions in the cities of Santa Ana and Metapan. They occupied the departmental capital of Chalatenango, and held the town of Apopa and the suburbs of Cuscatancingo and Ayutuxtepeque in San Salvador. At the same time, they destroyed an armored personnel carrier, killing its crew, in the outlying suburb of Mejicanos, also in the capital city.

It was also learned that the genocidal junta mobilized 6,000 soldiers in San Salvador, supported by armored vehicles, helicopters and a special communications network, and that the streets of Usulutan and of San Francisco Gotera were deserted all day Sunday.

Last minute dispatches report that candidates Jose Napoleon Duarte and Roberto d'Aubuisson have proclaimed themselves winners of the electoral farce, even though the counting of the ballots is slow; according to official reports, only 80,000 votes have been counted.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ACTIONS ON 28 MARCH

PA290841 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Report from the FMLN Press Secretariat issued on 29 March; place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Following is a report on the military actions underway in the country at this time:

FMLN forces were active on the outskirts of the city of Santa Ana, especially in El Moral and Santa Isabel neighborhoods.

In Texistepeque, the guerrilla forces launched heavy attacks. The highway between Santa Ana and Metapan is controlled by our forces, between the kilometers 75 and 79, and advanced forces of the FMLN blew up the railroad bridge over Chilcuyo River.

In the city of Metapan, heavy fighting was reported in Las Guadalupes and Las Brisas neighborhoods and in the vicinity of the railroad station. Our forces occupied the southeastern part of San Vicente.

In San Francisco Gotera, FMLN units have taken over the strategic heights that surround the city and which had been enemy garrisons. The occupation of these points permits the FMLN to control the periphery of the city, while guerrilla forces close in on the local elite antiguerrilla forces, of approximately 500 to 700 men.

Our forces also attacked the military airstrip at Chilanga which is partially under our control. Heavy fighting is also reported on the highway from San Miguel to San Francisco Gotera. In San Miguel, FMLN forces took up positions in the southern and northern districts.

In the city of Usulutan, our forces are closing in on the 4th Infantry Regiment garrison. The northeast sector of the city is under FMLN control. Here, the enemy bombed the civilian population, leaving a toll of 15 wounded.

In Usulutan, the population has joined in our forces' military activities.

In San Salvador, our forces engaged in skirmishes on Gabriela Mistral Street, near the children's park and on Roosevelt Avenue.

At 1700 hours, our forces occupied San Ramon, while heavy fighting was reported in Cuscatancingo, Mejicanos and San Antonio Abad.

FMLN forces advanced in the direction of Zacamil, where heavy fighting ensued.

The town of San Ramon was attacked with rockets by the dictatorship's air force.

The city of Apopa is totally under FMLN control. The city garrison fled in disorder while the revolutionary forces destroyed two armored vehicles and captured a large quantity of weapons.

We conclude this report at 1300 hours on 28 March 1982. United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death, we will win!

GUATEMALA

MILITARY GOVERNMENT MAKES CABINET APPOINTMENTS

PA281632 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2319 GMT 26 Mar 82

[By Antonio Monzon]

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 26 Mar (LATIN-REUTER) -- The new Guatemalan Military Government advanced today in the appointment of its cabinet ministers with the appointment of two businessmen who supported the uprising last Tuesday, military junta sources said.

The presidents of the Chamber of Commerce, Julio Matheu, and the [Chamber of] Agriculture, Otto Martinez, were appointed economy and agriculture ministers respectively, added the sources.

The military triumvirate headed by Gen Efrain Rios Montt also appointed medical doctor Gustavo Polanco as public health and social welfare minister.

With the appointments made today, the cabinet is complete with the exception of the labor minister. Yesterday the junta appointed several ministers, including two of its members; Gen Horacio Maldonado Schaad as interior minister and Col Francisco Gordillo as communications and public works minister.

Meanwhile, several lawyers were meeting today at the government palace to draft the political statutes under which the junta will operate, lawyer Mario Quinonez Amesquita told this agency. Lawyer Cesar Villalta was appointed president of the Supreme Court, according to spokesmen of that body.

The military junta decided to consolidate two of the four presidential secretariats which have the rank of cabinet ministries, that is, those of specific affairs and social welfare. The sources said that Ruth Chicas Rendon has been appointed as head of the new secretariat. Col Manuel Giron Tanches was placed in charge of the General Secretariat and Col Jaime Rabanales was appointed public relations secretary, the sources added.

The first cabinet minister appointed by junta last Wednesday, Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima, today denied in statements to journalists that former officials of Lucas Garcia's government are refugees in foreign embassies in Guatemala City. Newspapers had reported that former cabinet ministers and legislators had taken asylum.

Chief of Police Col Hernan Ponce said today that the new authorities are studying the reorganization of the Judicial Police Service, a corps of detectives accused by human rights organizations of having kidnapped civilians during General Lucas Garcia's administration.

JUNTA ISSUES LAW DECREE ANNULLING ELECTIONS

PA281607 Guatemala City Trecevision in Spanish 0130 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] The military government junta has decided to annul the 7 March general elections by means of a law decree announced by Col Jaime Rabanales, the public relations secretary of the junta. [Begin Rabanales recording] National Palace, Guatemala City, 24 March 1982. [date as heard] law decree No 1-82.

The military government junta, considering that:

The elections held on 7 March 1982 were plagued with anomalies, fraud and general manipulations which clearly thwarted the will of the Guatemalan people as expressed at the polls;

The people went massively to the polls exhibiting a high degree of civic spirit paralleled on very few occasions in the nation's history, trusting that these elections would be the purest and most honest to date, as the deposed regime had promised on several occasions;

This unfortunately did not come to pass, and the regime betrayed its word and trampled on the rights declared sacred in Guatemalan laws, causing widespread discontent and indignation in all the social strata of the country;

The officers of the Guatemalan Army justifiably found it necessary to take action in the name of the army to avenge the peoples' rights, because, although they are subordinate to the president of the republic according to hierarchy, they in no way participated in the actions that defiled the purity of the elections;

Therefore decrees:

Article 1. The 7 March 1982 general elections are hereby annulled.

Article 2. Decrees 6-82 and 7-82 issued by the former congress of the republic proclaiming Gen Anibal Guevara Rodriguez and Ramiro Ponce Monroy president and vice president of the republic, for the 1982-1986 period, are declared null and void.

Article 3. This decree is effective immediately and will be published in the Official Gazette. [end recording]

GUEVARA REPORTEDLY 'IN GOOD HEALTH, AT HOME'

PA280107 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Professor Oscar Lemus Interiano, who was Gen Angel Anibal Guevara Rodriguez' private secretary during his presidential campaign, told our reporters yesterday that General Guevara is in good health and at home, and that he has not planned to leave the country. Therefore, he stressed, the reports from some members of the media are false. General Guevara is right here in Guatemala.

Asked if General Guevara was already aware that the military government junta had nullified the 7 March 1982 elections as well as decrees 6-82 and 7-82 issued by the former congress of the republic declaring him president of the republic, Lemus Interiano said that he did not know because he did not discuss the subject with General Guevara.

FORMER MINISTER, OTHERS JAILED BY JUNTA

NC300732 Paris AFP in English 0718 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Guatemala, 30 Mar (AFP) -- A former minister and several government employees have been jailed by the military junta which seized power here last Tuesday, and several other officials are under investigation, sources said here today.

Former Communications Minister Gregorio Villalta was arrested for embezzlement, an authoritative source said.

Under the government of General Romeo Lucas Garcia large projects were undertaken and observers here said several officials could be implicated in "anomalies" in some of them.

Former National Comptroller Julio Marroquin and his brother Hugo Emilio, an official on the Chulac hydro-electric project were also jailed.

Pedro Arredondo, formerly head of the detective bureau, considered one of the most repressive police institutions in Guatemala, was also being investigated and was held under house arrest.

Meanwhile, sectors of public opinion have been asking for an "in-depth" investigation into all the officials of the former government and the arrest of Former President Lucas Garcia, his Interior Minister Donaldo Alvarez, currently in the United States, and former Police Chief General German Chupin.

MURDERS REPORTEDLY ON WANE FOLLOWING COUP

PA280109 Guatemala City Trecevision in Spanish 0130 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] According to the official figures there has been a dramatic decrease in criminal actions in the country. Since the coup d'etat was staged on Tuesday, only 18 bodies have been found throughout the country, and the majority of them were killed in brawls with guns and machetes. Some of the bodies found had been killed in criminal actions prior to the coup d'etat, it was reported.

EXISTENCE OF CONCENTRATION CAMP REPORTED

PA282300 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2230 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- Many persons have reported today to the military government the existence of a concentration camp in northern Guatemala, where hundreds of persons reported missing in the last few years might be under detention. The persons said that in Peten Province, northern Guatemala, there is a concentration camp where many persons might be found who were kidnapped during the recently overthrown regime of President Romeo Lucas Garcia.

The reports were addressed to military junta, but especially to Gen Horacio Maldonado Schaad, who has been appointed government minister.

Last year General Maldonado Schaad was the victim of the violence which exists in the country. A sniper shot him in the chest, seriously wounding him, while he was riding a horse at the local racetrack.

SIX COUNTRIES RECOGNIZE NEW MILITARY GOVERNMENT

PA290553 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1826 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- Chile, El Salvador, Taiwan, Costa Rica, Bolivia and Mexico have recognized the military junta that has been governing Guatemala since 23 March, when "young officers" overthrew Gen Romeo Lucas. Alfonso Alonso Lima, the new Guatemalan foreign minister, announced today that those six countries have already reaffirmed their relations with the government presided over by Gen Efrain Rios Montt.

The representative of each of the six countries stated that their relations are between states rather than between governments, because according to the Estrada doctrine, every country has the right to adopt whatever government it deems advisable. The Guatemalan foreign minister announced that almost all the heads of Guatemalan missions abroad will soon be changed. The United States has not yet made a statement on the status of its relations with Guatemala in the wake of the coup d'etat. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has said that his government is closely following the events that are taking place in the Central American country.

GUERRILLA EGP LABELS RECENT COUP 'FARCE, TRICK'

PA290046 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1748 GMT 28 Mar 82

[By Ricardo Medina]

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 28 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- Five days after the coup d'etat in Guatemala, the guerrillas have labeled the taking of power by the "young officers" and the establishment of the military junta headed by Gen Efrain Rios Montt as a "farce and trick."

"The recent coup d'etat is a farce and a trick which gives the army time to breathe," said a bulletin published today by Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP], which is Guatemala's strongest guerrilla organization. The EGP believes that the coup d'etat is a farce staged after the failure of the 7 March 1982 "election trick" which gave the official victory to Gen Anibal Guevara, in spite of the fact that all opposition sectors complained of manipulations, threats, coercion and fraud by Gen Romeo Lucas' government officials.

Apparently, the guerrillas are not convinced by Rios Montt's promise that former President Romeo Lucas and his group of generals will be investigated and tried if they are found to be responsible for crimes during their 4-year term which ended in a coup d'etat on 23 March.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS AREA PEACE PROPOSAL

PA282253 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Interview with Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica at the UN Radio Service in New York, date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Minister Paz Barnica today visited the UN Secretary General to present him with a peace plan for Central America. Mr Minister, what does this peace plan propose?

[Answer] I arrived in New York last night in order to meet today with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, to whom I delivered this document, this peace proposal. It includes a number of considerations, [word indistinct] which we have already mentioned and [words indistinct]. Curbing the purchase of weapons; checking the arms race in Central America; reducing the number of military and other adivsers [word indistinct] and reasonable criterion.

It also establishes mechanisms so these procedures and peace initiatives, this disarmament limited exclusively to the needs for the defense of sovereignty and the territorial integrity, the maintenance of public order and the commitments that might be made on the basis of this initiative, can come under international control and vigilance containing various aspects [words indistinct]. We think that economic progress, social development and political stability are best expressed through democratic institutions, through institutions established by peaceful means, by means of elections, in order to eradicate injustice, leaving no room for violence, terrorism and anarchy, which do not lead to the integral development of the peoples.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, you have stressed that the plan seeks to internationalize peace. Could you explain this?

[Answer] The conceptual aspect of the statements, initiatives and proposals made in the political or international area necessitate some kind of definition of pragmatic content. When we say that the international policy of President Suazo Cordova's government is guided by a simple but important postulate, that of internationalizing peace, We are thinking that through dialogue and understanding the joint effort of the area governments and peoples can lead to peaceful, stable and permanent coexistance.

We view Central America's drama with concern. Honduras has a new democratic government and it projects that democracy internationally. That circumstance makes us worry deeply about the drama and violence in the area. Some media have even suggested that the Central American situation might lead to a regionalization of the war, that it might help create a tense situation in Central America. What is the alternative to this painful situation -- although we do not think it will occur? The alternative is precisely what the Honduran Government is proposing: the internationalization of peace, the efforts, the will and the conditions on behalf of peace, [word indistinct], justice and progress.

[Question] [words indistinct] Honduras will defend its neutrality at any cost.

[Answer] Within that context, Honduras' international policy is inspired on principles universally accepted by the international community. One of these is the principles of nonintervention. In practice, Honduras understands this to mean the maintenance of neutrality in the face of conflicts that might exist in other area countries. That is to say: turning into a reality the principle of nonintervention as it has done in the past, is doing at present and will continue to do in the future. We want to make this principle a practical and specific reality.

RADIO COMMENTS ON NICRAGUA'S ARMS BUILDUP

PA261810 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio in Spanish 1145 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Editorial: "Tensions Along the Southern Border"]

[Text] An air of tension exists in Honduras following the most recent incidents along our land and maritime borders with Nicaragua. The Honduran people's fear and anxiety cannot be concealed. Even the most levelheaded citizens warn against the intensification of border incidents.

The truth, the conclusive fact, is that there is tension which cannot be concealed, and the incidents at the border and in the Gulf of Fonseca prove the disruption and deterioration of normal activities along our southern border. The seizure of several fishing boats in Honduran waters by the patrol boats of Nicaragua's Sandinist regime show that the neighboring country's young militiamen cannot control their emotions while defending their revolution.

We agree that they must defend their revolution. What bothers us is that in order to defend their revolution they have invaded Honduran waters and have imprisoned several of our compatriots who were trying to make a living from fishing. The Sandinist patrols' invasion of our waters is not a fabrication in an official report. Honduran fishermen have repeatedly stressed that it is impossible for them to carry out their activities in the Gulf of Fonseca because Nicaraguan patrol boats keep entering Honduran waters and unjustifiably seizing any vessels.

This tenacious and unjust persecution by the Sandinist patrol boats is both uncomfortable and annoying for our fishermen. Nicaraguan patrol boats are now going after every sailboat or motor boat in the Caribbean Sea as a sign of a potential counterrevolutionary attack.

We do not completely blame the Sandinist rulers because we know that there are many violent young men among the militiamen -- especially when all the extremists have joined the militia, and the important thing for them is to create confrontations.

We therefore think that this situation will hardly be resolved through continuous meetings of military chiefs at the border seeking to stave off the danger of new confrontations in the area. More than anything, these tensions are caused by the Nicaraguans' anxiety due to their obsession with an impending large-scale counterrevolutionary attack.

It seems to us that every effort to discourage friction along the border must be made as soon as possible and must be sponsored by the most reputable international forums.

Our fear -- which is not groundless -- that an armed clash might take place, stems from Nicaragua's admission that it has engaged in a first-rate arms buildup. A few days ago we advised our government to reiterate our position as a neutral nation and to very clearly define our intention to coexist peacefully on the basis of the principle of nonintervention and non-aggression. After making that comment, however, we have read with uneasiness about Nicaragua's scandalous arms buildup. This arms race has been confirmed by the Sandinist commanders, who claim that they now need more and more weapons to defend their revolution.

This confuses us. It really does, because Nicaragua is a country rent by internal confrontations. However, instead of buying the raw materials it needs for production, or importing technology to eliminate poverty, the new Nicaraguan regime is acting worse than the previous one. The Nicaraguan people's needs are no longer important, as was claimed at the outset of the revolution. The important thing now is to buy weapons because the Sandinist commanders claim that this is the only way they can defend their Marxist revolution. Unfortunately, the new Nicaraguan leaders are radicalizing the revolution.

We are neither vexed nor disturbed by whatever system they choose to develop in Nicaragua. We are concerned, however, that while ignoring the principle of nonintervention, the new Nicaraguan rulers are trying to export their ideas, to the point that our territory has become the stage for an extensive espionage network that operates openly, exporting information that, if detected, might lead our two countries to a terrible outcome.

What is to be done about Nicaragua's spiraling arms buildup? In our view, nobody can unilaterally curb the new Nicaraguan leaders' desire for increased armament. Honduras must play a delicate game of top-level foreign policy because if our country does not desire confrontation with Nicaragua, we must explain at the nearest international forum that it is vitally urgent to adopt measures to ward off a conflict. Nicaragua's latent interest in importing weapons rather than food must be curbed. The arms traffic, conveyor of death among men, must be reduced. However, we maintain, or rather we insist, that no country can unilaterally prevent Nicaragua's arms buildup. Here in Honduras we have harshly criticized every government position favoring an arms buildup. In Nicaragua, on the contrary, this position is being bolstered.

It is worth waiting for the contents of the message our foreign minister conveys from the Honduran Government to the OAS today. In the knowledge that Honduras' position has remained neutral in the face of the incidents currently taking place in the Central American isthmus, we do not doubt that today Honduras will renew its intention to stress peace among Central Americans through civilized coexistence and dialogue without any need for rifles or mortars, which bring only terror and death.

NICARAGUA

KIRKPATRICK UN SPEECH TERMED ARROGANT, AGGRESSIVE

PA280141 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, replied with complete and absolute indifference to the proposal for a peaceful solution to the problems of Central America and the Caribbean presented to the UN Security Council by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of our country's government junta.

She also ignored the proposals for a negotiated political solution made by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and several countries in the world, thus completely excluding the word peace from her speech. On the contrary, she repeated -- in aggressive and arrogant terms that contrast with the humble and concerned tone used by Commander Ortega Saavedra -- the lie that her government has tried in vain to prove: alleged Nicaraguan interference in the Salvadoran conflict.

At no time did she try to refute charges and evidence of aggression against Nicaragua presented by the Nicaragua chief of state, demonstrating that in the face of the conclusive proof of the incidents cited, the proposals made by Secretary of State Alexander Haig lack any credibility whatever.

In addition, it was demonstrated clearly that there is a close relationship between the Nicaraguan rightist sectors and the Reagan administration. These sectors provoked the nonpublication of LA PRENSA on Wednesday to give the U.S. ambassador at the United Nations an argument for her reply.

BARRICADA CALLS SALVADORAN ELECTIONS 'SQUALID'

PA300103 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Mar 82

[BARRICADA 29 March editorial: "A Vote of Confidence for The People's Victory -- The 'Elections' in El Salvador"]

[Text] Who is surprised? Failure had to be the logical outcome of an "election" conceived and held at bayonet point, more to consummate a maneuver against the people than out of love for democracy. In the most sensible, realistic and sincerely humanistic manner, the entire world commented on a fact: The "elections" in El Salvador, held under repressive conditions of assassination and lack of freedom, constitute a farce that seeks only to legitimize an oligarchic-imperialist maneuver aimed at preventing the peoples' achievement of self-determination and democracy, and will not contribute anything to solving the conflict.

These voices of warning crashed against the imperial stubbornness. They had originated, nonetheless, in a reality that could not be altered through propaganda. These are opinions that the ignoble interests of the local exploiters, the imperialists and the military caste, nourished with corruption and crime, choose to ignore even though they can never be nullified in the consciences of mankind or the Salvadoran people.

With this miserable result, imperialism -- which paradoxically has resorted to an "election," a traditional civil mechanism, as a smokescreen for the development of its war policy against the revolutionary peoples -- has seen its plan to "negotiate" from positions of force and imperialist arrogance uncovered. Under the assumption that the results of the elections would render illegitimate the representativity of the Salvadoran revolutionary movement, the United States had been postponing any real negotiation for a peaceful solution to the war and to end the threats of direct aggression against Nicaragua.

Following the expected "victory" of the democratic electoral method, the United States would develop its plans of aggression. In this manner, it will continue its macabre game of placing abroad the causes of the Salvadoran conflict; namely, Cuba's and Nicaragua's destabilizing activities in the area under orders from the Soviet Union.

Of course the minimal popular participation and the incredible circumstances under which the elections were held are no obstacle to imperialism in adhering to its hackneyed propaganda scheme. They will soon begin speculating with the percentages, without concern for the evidence of failure. The world remains convinced, however, that even if Yankee deceit raised the percentages as high as possible, this would not detract in the least from the causes that fuel the people's rebellion. They can activate the entire publicity machinery at their disposal. They will continue to promote the idea that the Salvadoran conflict is a byproduct of the East-West confrontation. The world, however, will learn the truth.

The scene is different since yesterday. The precarious, squalid and forced elections are a political victory for those who propose negotiated solutions to the conflict in the terms proposed by the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front through Nicaragua at the OAS. These terms are in full agreement with the French-Mexican proposals about which the world has learned.

Yesterday's intense revolutionary offensive, with its astonishing tactical offensive display inside the very redoubts of the genocidal elements, proves that the armed people's forces are worthy of being taken into consideration not only as representatives of a large volume of opinion in El Salvador, but also as an organized force capable of determining the course of events in that country. On the contrary, the fascist rightwing, merged with Duarte's shameful rightist sector, represents a minimal factor of stability and democratic solution to the structural crisis in that sister nation.

Yesterday's developments in El Salvador mark the beginning of new prospects for solving its conflict and for peace in Central America.

SALVADORAN RIGHTWING GROUP DEATH LIST REVEALED

PA290115 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 20 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] BARRICADA has obtained a copy of a list of foreign correspondents in El Salvador who have been condemned to death by the paramilitary forces of the Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic junta.

We denounce the brutal murder of four Netherlands colleagues at the hands of Salvadoran troops and the imminent threat faced by newsmen in that country as part of a horrendous maneuver to avoid having witnesses to the genocide and repression existing in El Salvador, as well as to the electoral farce and the interventionist maneuver that is approaching.

The list, signed by the "Anticommunist Alliance of El Salvador of the Glorious Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Brigade" states:

The following are responsible for the international disaster that has fallen on our armed forces and the main accomplices of Soviet-Cuban-Sandinist communism that wants to take over our beloved fatherland:

1. Mrs Karen de Young, reporter of the Washington POST (United States)
2. Raymond Bonner, New York TIMES (United States)
3. Shirley Christian, Miami HERALD (United States)
4. Alan Riding, New York TIMES (United States)
5. Howard Lane, press attache of the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador
6. Don Crush, NBC Television (United States)
7. Eduardo Vasquez Bequer, AP (Guatemala)
8. Gary Peterson, AP (United States)
9. Vicente Morales, AP (Mexican)
10. Joe Frazer, UPI (United States)
11. John Newhagan, UPI (United States)
12. Raul Beltran, UPI (Salvadoran traitor)
13. Juan Tamayo, UPI (Mexican)
14. Chris Dickinson, Washington POST (United States)
15. Carlos Rosas Gaitan, NBC (Guatemalan)
16. Eric Nepomuceno (Brazil)
17. Xu Yaoming, Chinese who lives in Mexico
18. Victor Barbosa, IPS (Mexican)
19. Raul Monzon (Salvadoran traitor)
20. Enrique Castro (Salvadoran traitor)
21. Francisco Guzman (Salvadoran traitor)
22. Rene Armando Contreras (Salvadoran traitor)
23. Joe Napoleon Gonzalez (Salvadoran traitor)
24. Danilo Velado (Salvadoran traitor)
25. Mario Hernandez, LA PRENSA (Honduran)
26. Robin Lloyd, NBC (United States)
27. John Kelly, Voice of America (United States)
28. Alma Prieto, GUARDIAN of Great Britain (Mexican)
29. John Hogland, UPI (United States)
30. Harry Mattison, NEWSWEEK (United States)
31. Cilio Boccanera, JORNAL DO BRASIL
32. Christopher Winer, BBC (Great Britain)
33. Domingo Rex, ABC (Mexican)

These are the first of the pseudojournalists at the service of international subversion who have been condemned to death by the patriots of our organization. We are investigating others who enter and leave our country to determine who they are serving. Death to all betrayers of democracy!

[Signed] Anticommunist Alliance of El Salvador of the Glorious General Maximiliano Hernandez Brigade.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY BAND BROKEN UP IN ZELAYA

PA290123 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Communique from Public and Foreign Relations Department of Interior Ministry 27 March]

[Text] The Interior Ministry reports to the citizens that on 25 March a counterrevolutionary band was dismantled in El Mono, 30 km from La Esperanza, in Zelaya Sur.

Sandinist forces from the 7th Region began pursuing the band several days and finally located its operations centers at the places known as (Cerro Pelon) and Casa Colorada, near El Mono. Two counterrevolutionaries were killed and 14 were captured in a clash.

The dead counterrevolutionaries were (Martin Campos Saleno), 20, and (Julian Saleno Lembri), 23. Both had participated in vandalism in the area known as (Cardinal Capotal). We seized war and hunting weapons, other military supplies, such as [words indistinct] and counterrevolutionary propaganda from the band.

BORGE DISCUSSES THEORY OF JUST, UNJUST WARS

PA290140 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] The defense minister, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, yesterday discussed the difference between a war of plunder and a war for justice during his speech at the Carlos Fonseca Revolution Square at the close of the march for peace:

[Begin recording] What reaction could be expected from the exploited in response to the violence waged by the exploiters? [Passage indistinct] as Carlos Fonseca used to say, the infamy and opprobium, the exploitation endured by our peoples cannot be stamped out with entreaties. Therefore, the violence of the oppressors could only be opposed with violence by the oppressed. The war of the oppressed was the inevitable response to the war of the oppressors. A war waged to establish injustice can only result in war by those who are hungry and seek justice. Through an unjust war imperialism imposed the Somoza dictatorship on us. Our people waged a war for justice against the dictatorship and imperialism in order to construct a kingdom of justice, which at the same time is a kingdom of peace, over the ruins of the regime of injustice.

There are just wars and unjust wars. The Nicaraguan people waged a just war to defeat the Somozist tyranny. A just war is the war being waged by the Salvadoran people to get rid of [word indistinct] genocide and exploitation in their country. [applause, shouts] Oppressed people wage just wars against their oppressors. Oppressors wage unjust wars against the oppressed peoples. Just wars are those which are waged to liberate a country from foreign domination. Unjust wars are wars for plunder and domination waged by imperialism. Just wars are fought to win peace. Unjust wars are waged to perpetuate warfare.

That is why we say the Sandinist people's revolution was our best contribution to peace, even if Mrs Kirkpatrick, Haig and their entire family in Central America don't like it. [applause, shouts] Therefore, one can understand why the Nicaraguan people waged a war to win peace. They do not seek war for the sake of war. Yet they are training for war only to establish peace. Had we been at war with another country, we could not have carried out the national literacy campaign. Had we been at war we would not have been able to distribute the land to the peasants in order to increase production. If we were at war we would not be able to promote development of the nation's culture. We would not be able to vaccinate hundreds of our children to keep from dying from curable diseases. We, who love children so much, are not criminals. We do not promote wars of aggression against other countries because this means death for our children and the children of other countries.

To us a war would mean the destruction of more housing. Too many homes were destroyed by the earthquake and the war of liberation. Why would we be interested in fighting a war when we are implementing energy programs to end our people's dependence? How could we be interested in war while we are trying to rescue our children from poverty and danger? What would we get from engaging in war? If we [words indistinct] against the tyrannical governments on this continent or in Central America in a decidedly just war, the peoples of those countries will be the ones who will fight the war. [end recording]

Borge added that we do not seek war. This was in answer to a question [words indistinct] as to why we are arming ourselves. He said we are doing so precisely because we want to defend peace. We want our people to be organized for defense, he said, adding that our tanks are tanks for peace.

OPPOSITION PROPOSES 3-POINT FORMULA FOR PEACE

PA251630 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2113 24 Mar 82

[Text] Managua, 24 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan opposition has urged the Nicaraguan and U.S. Governments to start "as soon as possible" talks on the three points of concurrence contained in the peace formulas for Central America proposed by the Reagan administration, the FSLN and Mexico.

Alfonso Robelo, leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board (CDN) -- an alliance of political parties, labor unions and dissident businessmen -- said at a press conference here that the opposition's proposition has already been sent to the Nicaraguan Government junta and embassies in Managua.

According to the opposition, one of the main points to be discussed is the need to sign nonaggression pacts between Nicaragua and its neighbors, as well as between Nicaragua and the United States.

Another point which should be negotiated is ending training or support for military groups which intend to conduct warlike actions against Central American governments and effective renewal of economic cooperation between Nicaragua and the United States.

The CDN said that these aspects are contained in the peace formulas presented by the FSLN, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

The opposition suggests the creation of an "international committee" of representatives from American countries, which with the help of the OAS would act as mediator, guarantor and arbiter between the countries. The dissidents also propose "complementary" aspects to the points of concurrence, for example the disarmament of Central America to the extent that by the end of 1984 Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua would have only police forces and no armies, as in Costa Rica.

Another of the complementary points is that "the Central American governments must agree to immediately start the withdrawal of foreign military advisers and personnel now in their territories." According to Robelo, the Mexican, Venezuelan, and U.S. Governments and other industrialized countries must also agree to renew, or at least maintain, the level of economic aid to the area existing at the beginning of 1980, and to offer to increase that aid by 1983.

The CDN warns that talks among the countries will be useless if Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala don't start talks between the governments and the opposition forces to seek permanent peace and democratic stability in each nation. In the case of Nicaragua, the CDN has asked the government to "immediately" open talks to define the characteristics of the future elections, stating specific dates and the appropriate legal framework through an electoral law.

The CDN also asks for "restructuring of the armed forces to give them a legal framework to guarantee their national character, professionalism, nonpartisan institutionality, and a pluralist constitution." [as received]

Two members of the CDN are at present abroad explaining the offer and suggestions presented today in Managua.

DECREE ISSUED LIFTING STATE OF MARTIAL LAW

PM261521 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 24 Mar 82 p 1

[Frans van Klaveren dispatch]

[Excerpt] Paramaribo, 24 Mar -- Beginning today, the state of martial law in Suriname has been lifted. However, field courts-martial will remain, since these bodies are just as much dependent on the state of emergency as they are on martial law. The end of martial law was announced yesterday in a decree which was also signed by outgoing Internal Affairs Minister Leeflang. However, the state of emergency declared on 13 August 1980 remains in force. Thus coup leader Rambocus and his supporters could still be brought before field courts-martial.

Bourterse on Martial Law

PM261021 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 19 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Paramaribo (ANP) -- Army Commander Deysi Bouterse announced at a press conference yesterday that martial law has been in force in Suriname since Thursday, 11 March. This was decided after a group of rightwing officers led by Sgt Maj Wilbred Hawker and 1st Lt Surendre Rambocus attempted a coup d'etat 11 March. Bouterse said civilians and soldiers who were involved in the coup attempt will first be tried before officers from the national army, or even before field courts-martial.

The field court-martial tribunals will comprise officers and junior officers. The powers of these courts-martial have been fixed in a decree. These field courts-martial can pass the death sentence or transfer suspects for further trail to ordinary courts martial, Bourterse said. If the death sentence is passed, no appeal is possible, the army commander said. The field courts-martial will decide the time and place for implementation of the sentence. Bouterse also said suspects who have to appear before the field courts-martial will have to defend themselves. The army commander stressed that one of the coup leaders, Hawker, was sentenced by one of these courts-martial last week.

There has been some concern here over Hawker's execution. The C-47 trade union and the Federation of Poor Farmers have condemned the execution in a letter to President Ramdat Misier. "Despite everything Hawker and Rambocus, who has been arrested in the meantime, still have a right to an honest trial," the two organizations said in their letter. The organizations condemn any attempt to give the coup attempt any racial overtones. That would harm the national cause, the letter states.

The Surinamese Order of Advocates said it learned of Hawker's execution with "great dismay." In a letter sent to President Misier yesterday, the lawyers said they are aware that an armed move with the aim of starting a revolution is a very serious crime against which the strictest action must be taken. But the state authorities should be subject to the laws of the country. The decision to execute Hawker and the execution itself have created a precedent which is doing damage to feelings of right and wrong, the Order of Advocates said.

Hawker was buried Wednesday with many members of the public present. On Wednesday Harry Omrawsingh was also arrested in Paramaribo on suspicion of complicity in the coup. Omrawsingh is the twin brother of Prof Baal Omrawsingh, who is suspected of being the brain behind the coup. He was found dead in Nickerie this week. A post-mortem showed that his blood contained traces of the insecticide Endrine.

CUBA

U.S.-MANAGED COUP EXPECTED NEXT IN EL SALVADOR

FL291935 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1248 GMT 29 Mar 82

[From "Revista de la Manana": Commentary by Roberto Agudo and Irma Caceres]

[Excerpts] [Agudo] Gunfire and absenteeism marked the attempt to hold elections in El Salvador yesterday. In keeping with a recent communique warning the continent and the world, issued by Commander Salvador Cayetano Carpio, the legendary Marcial, this was the reaction of the Salvadoran people to the attempted elections called by Washington.

The power struggle is so fierce that the attempted elections resemble closely that of Guatemala, and many experts believe it could well have the same ending, that is, a coup d'etat. It is worth pointing out that U.S. preferences in El Salvador are better defined than those in Guatemala, and that it undoubtedly prefers Christian Democratic candidate Jose Napoleon Duarte, the current president.

As in the proverbial poker games in Western movies, the imperialists have several aces up their sleeves and can opt for a coup d'etat, for turning over power to Duarte or giving it to his so-called opponent, another military officer, Major d'Aubuisson. These are the basics we must bear in mind during our dialogue with Comrade Irma.

[Caceres] Yes, Agudo, I believe we should make an in-depth analysis of the meaning of these elections and the reasons for them taking place, along with their possible reprecussions. I would say that nothing unexpected has taken place. That is, this electoral farce has already been defined as such, and things developed more or less along the lines forecast by many critics in Latin America and the world in general.

MEXICO

LOPEZ PORTILLO: SALVADORAN ELECTIONS 'BEAUTIFUL'

PA292230 Paris AFP in Spanish 2034 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Mexico City, 29 Mar (AFP) -- Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo said today that the Salvadoran elections are "a domestic process to the extent that they are authentic and guarantee the people's self-determination." Questioned by newsmen, he added that self-determination is a fundamental principle "in which we Mexicans believe." He added: "We do not have an opinion to give. In this case, it is the Salvadorans who must do it."

"All I can do is simply hope that elections will be the path by which the Salvadorans solve their problems and disputes through institutional legitimization. I hope fervently that the violence will come to an end. This is all I can say," Lopez Portillo remarked. A reporter said to the Mexican president: "The Salvadoran elections apparently have been a success. What is your opinion?" The president replied: "Let the Salvadorans express their opinion on their own affairs. I shouldn't even give an opinion. These are domestic affairs which we fervently respect, just as we want to be respected."

After taking note of the attitude assumed by the Salvadoran people, who risked their lives to go to the polls, another journalist asked the president if the elections were a ray of hope for democracy. "It is a beautiful spectacle," President Lopez Portillo said.